

H03

Aufgabe 7

a) allg $\vec{E} = \vec{z} \times \vec{H} \times \vec{z}$ und $\vec{H} = \frac{1}{z} \vec{z} \times \vec{E}$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{E}_e = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} -H_{e\parallel} \cos \phi_1 \\ H_{e\perp} \\ -H_{e\parallel} \sin \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi_1 \\ 0 \\ \cos \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \exp(-j\vec{k}_e \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} H_{e\perp} \cos \phi_1 \\ H_{e\perp} \\ + H_{e\parallel} \sin \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \exp(-j\vec{k}_e \cdot \vec{r}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$H_e \vec{E}_r = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} H_{r\parallel} \cos \phi_1 \\ H_{r\perp} \\ -H_{r\parallel} \sin \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi_1 \\ 0 \\ -\cos \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \exp(-j\vec{k}_r \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} -H_{r\perp} \cos \phi_1 \\ H_{r\perp} \\ + H_{r\parallel} \sin \phi_1 \end{pmatrix} \exp(-j\vec{k}_r \cdot \vec{r}) \quad \checkmark$$

$$\vec{E}_d = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} -H_{d\parallel} \cos \phi_2 \\ H_{d\perp} \\ -H_{d\parallel} \sin \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \phi_2 \\ 0 \\ \cos \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \exp(-j\vec{k}_d \cdot \vec{r})$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\epsilon_0}} \begin{pmatrix} H_{d\perp} \cos \phi_2 \\ H_{d\perp} \\ H_{d\perp} \sin \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$b) \quad \text{Rot } \vec{E} \Big|_{z=0} = \vec{e}_z \times [\vec{E}_e + \vec{E}_r - \vec{E}_d] = 0$$

$$\text{Rot } \vec{H} \Big|_{z=0} = \vec{e}_z \times [\vec{H}_e + \vec{H}_r - \vec{H}_d] = 0$$

$$\text{Div } \vec{B} \Big|_{z=0} = \vec{e}_z \cdot (\vec{B}_e - (\vec{B}_r + \vec{B}_d)) = 0$$

$$\text{Div } \vec{D} \Big|_{z=0} = \vec{e}_z \cdot (\vec{D}_e - (\vec{D}_r + \vec{D}_d)) = 0$$

cf

aus Rot $\vec{E}=0$ und Rot $\vec{d}=0$ folgt mit

$$\exp(-\gamma \vec{r}_e \cdot \vec{r}) = \exp(-\gamma \vec{r}_e \cdot \vec{r}) \stackrel{!}{=} \exp(-\gamma \vec{r}_d \cdot \vec{r})$$

und für Brechungsindex:

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$$-\vec{e}_z \cdot \vec{r}_e = -H_{e,z} \cos \varphi_1 + H_{r,z} \cos \varphi_1 + H_{d,z} \cos \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$2) \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{e,z} \cos \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{r,z} \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} H_{d,z} \cos \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$3) \quad H_{e,z} + H_{r,z} - H_{d,z} = 0$$

$$4) \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{e,z} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{r,z} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} H_{d,z} = 0$$

$$\text{aus 4) } H_{d,z} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_0}} (H_{e,z} + H_{r,z})$$

$$3) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{\epsilon_1} (H_{e,z} + H_{r,z}) = H_{d,z}$$

$$3) \Rightarrow H_{d,z} = H_{e,z} + H_{r,z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{e,z} \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} H_{r,z} \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (H_{e,z} + H_{r,z}) \cos \varphi_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{e,z} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cos \varphi_2 \right) = H_{r,z} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \cos \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cos \varphi_2 \right)$$

$$\text{also } H_{r,z} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \cos \varphi_1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cos \varphi_2 \right)}{\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \cos \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \cos \varphi_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{e,z} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} H_{r,z} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} H_{d,z}$$

$$-H_{e,z} \cos \varphi_1 + H_{r,z} \cos \varphi_1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} (H_{e,z} + H_{r,z}) \cos \varphi_2 = 0$$

Aufgabe 1

a) $\vec{e}_2 \times \sum_i \vec{H}_i = 0:$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} -H_{e\perp} \cos \phi_1 + H_{r\perp} \cos \phi_1 + H_{d\perp} \cos \phi_2 \\ H_{e\perp} + H_{r\perp} - H_{d\perp} \\ -H_{e\parallel} \sin \phi_1 - H_{r\parallel} \sin \phi_1 + H_{d\parallel} \sin \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{e}_2 \times \sum_i \vec{E}_i = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\perp} \cos \phi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\perp} \cos \phi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\perp} \cos \phi_2 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\parallel} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\parallel} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\parallel} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\perp} \sin \phi_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\perp} \sin \phi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\perp} \sin \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

I) $-(H_{e\perp} + H_{r\perp} - H_{d\perp}) = 0$

$-H_{e\parallel} \cos \phi_1 + H_{r\parallel} \cos \phi_1 + H_{d\parallel} \cos \phi_2 = 0$

II) $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\parallel} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\parallel} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\parallel} = 0$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\perp} \cos \phi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\perp} \cos \phi_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\perp} \cos \phi_2 = 0$

III) $H_{r\perp} = H_{d\perp} - H_{e\perp}$

IV) $H_{r\parallel} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}} H_{d\parallel} - H_{e\parallel}$

$H_{d\parallel} = (H_{e\parallel} - H_{r\parallel}) \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2}$

$H_{d\perp} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\perp} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\perp} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2}$

$H_{r\perp} + \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} H_{r\perp} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} H_{e\perp} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - H_{e\perp}$

$H_{r\perp} + H_{r\parallel} \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}} H_{e\parallel} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - H_{e\parallel}$

$\frac{H_{r\perp}}{H_{e\perp}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} + 1}$

$\frac{H_{r\parallel}}{H_{e\parallel}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - 1}{\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}} \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} + 1}$

mit Brechungsgesetz \Rightarrow

$$\frac{H_{r1}}{H_{e1}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \phi_1}{\sin \phi_2} \cdot \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} - 1}{\frac{\sin \phi_1}{\sin \phi_2} \cdot \frac{\cos \phi_1}{\cos \phi_2} + 1} \quad \frac{H_{rII}}{H_{eII}} = \frac{\frac{\sin \phi_2}{\sin \phi_1} \frac{\cos \phi_2 - 1}{\cos \phi_2}}{\frac{\sin \phi_2}{\sin \phi_1} \frac{\cos \phi_2 + 1}{\cos \phi_2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_1 - \sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_2}{\sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_1 + \sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_2} = \frac{\sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_1 - \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2}{\sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_1 + \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2}$$

oder als Fkt. von ϕ_1 $\cos \phi_2 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1}$

$$\frac{H_{r1}}{H_{e1}} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \phi_1 - \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \sqrt{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \phi_1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \phi_1 + \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \sqrt{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \phi_1}}$$

$$\frac{H_{rII}}{H_{eII}} = \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \phi_1 - \sqrt{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \phi_1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \phi_1 + \sqrt{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \phi_1}}$$

d) $H_{e1} = 0$ $H_{r1} = 0$ $0 = \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \phi_1 - \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \phi_2$

Brechungsgesetz: $\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}} = \frac{\sin \phi_2}{\sin \phi_1} \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 \phi_2 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$

$$\epsilon_1 \cos^2 \phi_1 = \epsilon_2 \cos^2 \phi_2 = \epsilon_2 (1 - \sin^2 \phi_2) \quad \text{mit } \sin^2 \phi_2 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$$

$$= \epsilon_2 \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \cos^2 \phi_1 = 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \cos^2 \phi_1 = \cos^2 \phi_1 + \sin^2 \phi_1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$$

$$\left(\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} - 1 \right) \cos^2 \phi_1 = \sin^2 \phi_1 \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \phi_1}{\cos^2 \phi_1} = \frac{\frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_1}}{\frac{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2}} = \frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1} \Leftrightarrow \tan \phi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_2}{\epsilon_1}}$$

$$H_{E1}, H_{E2} = 0$$

$$0 = \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \phi_1 - \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \phi_2$$

$$\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \phi_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \phi_2$$

$$\cos^2 \phi_2 = 1 - \sin^2 \phi_2 = 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$$

$$\epsilon_1 \cos^2 \phi_1 = \epsilon_2 \left(1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1 \right)$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \cos^2 \phi_1 = 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \sin^2 \phi_1$$

$$\frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} (\cos^2 \phi_1 + \sin^2 \phi_1) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2$$

d.h. für H_{E1} tritt ^{keine} Reflexion ein,
falls beide Medien gleichen Brechungsindex besitzen

Aufgabe 2

Ausbreitung der Hybridwelle in z-Richtung mit noch unbekannter Ausbreitungskonstante γ :

$$\vec{E}_i(x, y, z) = \underbrace{f_i(x, y)}_{f_i(x, y, z)} e^{-\gamma z} \vec{e}_z \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -\gamma$$

Differentialgl.:

Gebiet 1

$$(\nabla^2 + k_1^2) \vec{E}_1 = \vec{0} \quad \text{mit } k_1^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_1 \mu_0 / v_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + (k_1^2 + \gamma^2) \right) f_1 = 0$$

Gebiet 2

$$(\nabla^2 + k_2^2) \vec{E}_2 = \vec{0} \quad \text{mit } k_2^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_0 \mu_0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + (k_2^2 + \gamma^2) \right) f_2 = 0$$

b) Prod.-Ansatz:

$$f_1(x, y, z) = f_{1x}(x) f_{1y}(y) e^{-\gamma z}$$

in DGL:

$$f_{1y} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} f_{1x} + f_{1x} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} f_{1y} + (k_1^2 + \gamma^2) f_{1x} f_{1y} \right) e^{-\gamma z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{f_{1x}} \frac{\partial^2 f_{1x}}{\partial x^2}}_{=-k_{1x}^2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{f_{1y}} \frac{\partial^2 f_{1y}}{\partial y^2}}_{=-k_{1y}^2} + (k_1^2 + \gamma^2) = 0$$

Allg. Lsg in Gebiet 1

$$f_1(x, y, z) = (A_1 \cos(k_{1x} x) + B_1 \sin(k_{1x} x)) \cdot (C_1 \cos(k_{1y} y) + D_1 \sin(k_{1y} y)) e^{-\gamma z}$$

Gesicht 2: Analog, jedoch g als Fkt. von $(a-x)$, damit die RB bei $x=a$ leichter zu erfüllen ist.

$$f_2(x, y, z) = A_2 \cos(k_2 x (a-x)) + B_2 \sin(k_2 x (a-x)) \\ = (C_2 \cos(k_y y) + D_2 \sin(k_y y)) e^{-r^2}$$

sep.-Bed in Gesicht 2: $-k_2 x^2 - k_y^2 + (k_2^2 + \gamma^2) = 0$

~~Zusammenhang~~

Zusammenhang zw. \vec{E} und f

$$\vec{E}_i = -\nabla f_i + \vec{E}_0 \\ = -\left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z} \vec{e}_3 \right) \\ = -\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y} \vec{e}_2 - \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z} \vec{e}_3$$

RB bei $y=0, b$: $\vec{E}_{\text{tan}} = \vec{E}_{\text{ei}} \vec{e}_2 = \vec{0}$ für alle x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y} (y=0) = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y} (y=b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_y (-C_i \sin(k_y \cdot 0) + D_i \cos(k_y \cdot 0)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D_i = 0$$

$$-k_y C_i \sin(k_y \cdot b) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_y \cdot b = n\pi \quad k_y = \frac{n\pi}{b} \quad n=0, 1, 2, \dots$$

c) Randbed. bei $x=0$:

$$0 = \vec{E}_{\text{tan}} = \vec{E}_y \cdot \vec{e}_y = \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_y = \vec{0} \text{ parallel}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 \cos(k_1 \cdot 0) + B_1 \sin(k_1 \cdot 0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = 0$$

Randbed. bei $x=a$:

$$\vec{E}_{\text{tan}} = \vec{E}_y \cdot \vec{e}_y = \gamma \cdot \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 \cos(k_2(a-a)) + B_2 \sin(k_2(a-a)) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = 0$$

Kupferblech: $E_z(x=0) = E_z(x=a) = 0$

liefert jeweils das gl. Ergebnis

Insgesamt

$$f_1(x, y, z) = C_1 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \sin(k_1 x) e^{-\gamma z}$$

$$f_2(x, y, z) = C_2 \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{b} y\right) \sin(k_2(a-x)) e^{-\gamma z}$$

d) NB an der Grenzfläche liefert $x=d$:

$$\vec{E}_{t1}(x=d) = \vec{E}_{t2}(x=d)$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{x1}(x=d) = E_{x2}(x=d) \quad \text{[I]}$$

$$E_{z1}(x=d) = E_{z2}(x=d) \quad \text{[II]}$$

$$\vec{H}_{t1}(x=d) = \vec{H}_{t2}(x=d) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow H_{y1}(x=d) = H_{y2}(x=d) \quad \text{[III]}$$

$$H_{z1}(x=d) = H_{z2}(x=d) \quad \text{[IV]}$$

Zusammenhang zw. \vec{H}_i und f_i :

$$\vec{H}_i = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu} \left(k_i^2 f_i \vec{x} + \nabla \left(\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu} \left(\begin{pmatrix} (k_i^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}) f_i \\ \frac{\partial^2 f_i}{\partial x \partial y} \\ -\gamma \cdot \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$x = d; \quad \forall y.$$

(I) $E_{yi} = \gamma f_i \sim f_i \Rightarrow C_1 \sin(k_{rx} d) = C_2 \sin(k_{rx}(a-d))$

(II) $E_{zi} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial y} \sim f_i \Rightarrow$ keine weitere Information

(III) $H_{xi} = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \mu} \frac{\partial^2 f_i}{\partial x \partial y} \sim \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \Rightarrow C_1 k_{rx} \cos(k_{rx} d) = -C_2 k_{rx} \cos(k_{rx}(a-d))$

(IV) $H_{zi} = -\frac{\gamma}{\mu_0 \mu} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \sim \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ keine Information

II durch III teilen:

$$\Rightarrow k_{rx} \cot(k_{rx} d) = -k_{rx} \cot(k_{rx}(a-d))$$

sep.-Bed.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} k_{rx}^2 &= \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 + \gamma^2 - \left(\frac{\omega \vec{r}}{c} \right)^2 \\ k_{zx}^2 &= \omega^2 \mu_0 \epsilon_0 + \gamma^2 - \left(\frac{\omega \vec{r}}{c} \right)^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(*) ist die Bed.-Glb., die als einzige unbekanntes γ enthält bei gegebener Kreisfrequenz ω

Aufgabe 5 HÜB
 a) $\underline{g} = \underline{g}(\rho, \varphi, z) e^{j\omega t} \underline{f}_z$

Helmholtzgl.: $\nabla^2 \underline{g} + k^2 \underline{g} = 0$ mit $k^2 = \omega^2 \epsilon_1 \epsilon_0 \mu_0$

b) Separation in zylindr. Koordinatensystem:

Produktansatz: $\underline{g}(\rho, \varphi, z) = \underline{g}_1(\rho) \underline{g}_2(\varphi) \underline{g}_3(z)$

$$\nabla^2 \underline{g} + k^2 \underline{g} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \underline{g}}{\partial \rho} \right) + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial z^2} + k^2 \underline{g} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \underline{g}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial z^2} + k^2 \underline{g} = 0$$

Einsetzen des Produktansatzes:

$$\frac{1}{\underline{g}_1 \underline{g}_2 \underline{g}_3} \left(\underline{g}_1'' \underline{g}_2 \underline{g}_3 + \frac{1}{\rho} \underline{g}_1' \underline{g}_2 \underline{g}_3 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \underline{g}_1 \underline{g}_2'' \underline{g}_3 + \underline{g}_1 \underline{g}_2 \underline{g}_3'' + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \underline{g}_1 \underline{g}_2 \underline{g}_3'' \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\underline{g}_1''}{\underline{g}_1} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\underline{g}_1'}{\underline{g}_1} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\underline{g}_2''}{\underline{g}_2} + \frac{\underline{g}_3''}{\underline{g}_3} + k^2 = 0$$

$\underbrace{\frac{\underline{g}_2''}{\underline{g}_2}}_{=-m^2} + \underbrace{\frac{\underline{g}_3''}{\underline{g}_3}}_{=-k_z^2} + k^2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow (i): \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}_3}{\partial z^2} + k_z^2 \underline{g}_3 = 0$$

Elementarlösungen: $\underline{g}_3(z) = A \cos(k_z z) + B \sin(k_z z)$

$$(ii): \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}_2}{\partial \varphi^2} + m^2 \underline{g}_2 = 0$$

Elementarlösungen: $\underline{g}_2(\varphi) = C \cos(m \varphi) + D \sin(m \varphi)$

$$(iii): \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}_1}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \underline{g}_1}{\partial \rho} + \left(k^2 - k_z^2 - \frac{m^2}{\rho^2} \right) \underline{g}_1 = 0 \quad (\text{Bessels ODE})$$

Elementarlösungen: $\underline{g}_1(\rho) = E J_m(k_\rho \rho) + F N_m(k_\rho \rho)$

Insgesamt: $\underline{g}(\rho, \varphi, z) = (E J_m(k_\rho \rho) + F N_m(k_\rho \rho))$

$\cdot (C \cos(m \varphi) + D \sin(m \varphi))$

$\cdot (A \cos(k_z z) + B \sin(k_z z))$

mit $k_\rho^2 = k^2 - k_z^2$

c) Zusammenhang zwischen Potential Φ und \vec{E} Feld:

$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon} \left(k^2 \underline{g} \vec{e}_z + \nabla \left(\frac{\partial \underline{g}}{\partial z} \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega\epsilon_1\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial \rho^2} \vec{e}_\rho + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \underline{g}}{\partial \phi \partial z} \vec{e}_\phi + \left(k^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \underline{g} \vec{e}_z \right)$$

RB bei $z=0$: $\vec{E}_{\text{tan}} = \vec{0} = E_\rho = E_\phi = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \underline{g}}{\partial z} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow k_z \left(-A \underbrace{\sin(k_z \cdot 0)}_0 + B \underbrace{\cos(k_z \cdot 0)}_1 \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{B=0}$$

RB bei $z=l$:

$$\vec{E}_{\text{norm}} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow E_z = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{g} = 0 \Rightarrow \cos(k_z l) = 0$$

besser: $\vec{H}_{\text{tan}} = 0 \Rightarrow k_z \cdot l = n \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$
 (einsichtig) $\Rightarrow k_z = \frac{n\pi}{2l}; \quad n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

RB bei $\rho \rightarrow 0$

\underline{g} muß nicht-singulär bleiben

$N_m(k_\rho \rho)$ weist aber eine Singularität bei $\rho \rightarrow 0$ auf $\Rightarrow F=0$

RB bei $\rho=R$:

$$\vec{E}_{\text{norm}} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow E_\rho = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \underline{g}}{\partial \rho} = 0$$

besser: $\vec{H}_{\text{tan}} = 0$ anstelle $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial J_m(k_\rho R)}{\partial \rho} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial J_m(k_\rho R)}{\partial(k_\rho R)} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow k_\rho = \frac{x'_{mn}}{R}, \text{ wobei } x'_{mn} \text{ die } n\text{-te Nullstelle von } J'_m = \frac{\partial J_m(x)}{\partial x} \text{ ist.}$$

Insgesamt: $\underline{g}(\rho, \phi, z) = J_m\left(x'_{mn} \frac{\rho}{R}\right) (C \cos(m\phi) + D \sin(m\phi))$

$$\cos\left(n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2l} z\right) \quad n = 1, 3, 5$$

a) Separationsbedingung:

$$k^2 = k_p^2 + k_z^2$$

$x'_{ml} = l$ -te Nullstelle
von J_m

$$= \left(\frac{x'_{ml}}{R} \right)^2 + \left(m \frac{\pi}{2s} \right)^2 \quad \circ = k_{ml}$$

Blick in den Verlauf der Besselfkt.:

$\Rightarrow J_1$ weist die kleinste 1. Nullstelle auf:

$$x'_{11} \approx 1,84$$

kleinste mögliche Exzitationsordnung: $m=1$

Resonanzwellenzahl der $TM_{1,1,1}$ -Eigenresonanz
($m=1, n=1, 1$. Radialordnung)

$$k_{1,1,1} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x'_{1,1,1}}{R} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\pi}{2h} \right)^2}$$